NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-IL TROVA-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Richard III.-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-KISS IN THE DARK-SE BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Serious Fa-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady-Out on the Loose-Tip you

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Atternoon-Hot Conn-Kiss in DREADFUL NOTE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pano

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad

New York, Friday, May 4, 1855.

The News.

The steamship Atlantic, due from Europe, had not been signalized at Sandy Hook at twelve o'clock

We publish in another column a spicy card from rehbishop Hughes to the public. He asks a suspension of public opinion for a short time, as to the merits of the newspaper controversy in which he is engaged, promising to substantiate his position to the satisfaction of everybody.

The City Attorney of Troy has given an opinion

that after the Fourth of July, and under the provi sions of the prohibitory law, imported liquors may be sold, wholesale or retail, by any one, thus en dersing the opinion of Mr. Dillen. In the Canadian ament the Maine liquor bill was recently killed for the session by the ruling of the Speaker, upon a point relative to its origin, his decision being sustained by a majority of four.

The municipal election in Philadelphia on Tues day resulted in the choice of Morton and Hill, Know Nothing candidates for City Treasurer and City Commissioner, by a majority of 422 over the nominees of the fusionists. In Indianapolis on Tuesday a portion of the Know Nothing city ticket was defeated.

The New England Know Nothings are rapidly developing their policy with reference to the slave ry question. In Massachuset is a free soll platform has been adonted with remarkable unanimity. In New Hampshire the State Council recently adopted resolutions protesting against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and sgaiust the Fugitive Slave law and the Nebraska act, and pledging the party to resist the further extension of slavery. Mr. Wu T. Minor, yesterday elected Governor of Connecti cut by a Know Nothing Legislature, states in his in agural message that his election is an another en phatic condemnation of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. It is evident, therefore, that the national conservative Know Nothings, in their estimates hereafter, will act understandingly and avoid all embarrassments. Our readers are referred to the editorial columns, where this subject is reviewed at length.

By the arrival of the Black Warrior we have advices from Havana to the 28th ult. By reference to the letter of our correspondent it will be seen that General Concha has carried his feelings of vindictiveness towards the memory of the late Ramon Pinto so far as to refuse the request of the family of the deceased to permit his remains to be deposit ed in one of the niches of the Campo Santo. It is also stated, although we can hardly credit the rumor that in the government bill of costs against Pinto's estate the fee of his executioner is charged! It was expected that the blockade would be raised on the 1st inst.

Colonel J. H. Wheeler, United States Minister to Nicaragua, presented his credentials to the acting the republic, (Jose Maria Estrada) on the 7th ult., when the usual official expressions of good feeling between the States were exchanged. General Coral was elected President of Nicaragua. but will not immediately assume the duties of the office. The revolutionists still held Leon, and it was thought that Colonel Walker would soon acrive on the 9th of April.

We have received a most interesting letter from Brunswick, Me., which centains a graphic and impartial sketch of the scenes in Missouri which preceded the late Kansas election, with a detailed account of the march and action of the armed voters to and in the Territory. It appears that as th abolitionists concocted their plans in secret, secret clubs were formed to counteract them, and the or ganization is now rapidly spreading from Missouri to Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, on which States an army of one hundred thousand electors, aided by a fund of one million of dollars, will soon be raised, in order to head off the Northero abolitionists. It would appear as if Governor Reeder did not leave the Territory a moment too sees for his own case and comfort.

The special police committee—that is to say, Al-

derman Brigge, for we believe his coatjutors repudi ate the proceedings altogether-was hard at work yesterday. All the papers and affidavits relating to the inquisition having been made out and proper ly certified by the clerks, the indefatigable Briggs kid the matter before Judge Woodruff, who granted an order for Mr. McKellar and the other contamacious witnesses to show cause why an at techment should not issue against them, pursuant to the statutes in such cases made and provided, returnable next Tuesday. There is fun ahead, and plenty of it.

Cotton continued to be active yesterday, with sales of 4 000 a 5 000 bales. The market closed firm at the quotations given in another column. Owing to reduced stocks, flour was firmer, especially for common and medium grades. Wheat was nominal. Owing to light supplies, Indian corn was also a trifle better, and closed at \$1 11 a \$1 11 for Southern white, and \$1 13 for Western mixed, from store Provisions were without change of moment. Freighte were dull, as shippers were waiting the receipt of later foreign news due by the Atlantic.

Mr. Fabens, indicted with Col. Kinney, of the Nicaragua expedition, for an alleged attempt to violate the neutrality laws, was brought before Judge Ingersoll, of the United States District Court, yesterday, and, after the usual preliminaries. directed to enter bonds in the sum of ten thousand doilars to answer the charge.

We are compelled to omit this morning our report of the annual meeting of the East River Industrial

School for Girls. Theodore Remy, Oscar Cromrey, Julius Parkins and Wilhelm Schumather, were arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Stillwell, charged with enlisting soldiers for the Orimes, and committed for exami-

At room yesterday the Chamber of Commerce met and elected Mr. Pelatish Perit as President for the ensuing year. This is the third time this gentleman has been thus honored. Mr. P. T. Mills, on behalf of Mr. Brady, the daguerreanist, presented the Chamber with an excellent photographic likeness of the late Waiter R. Jones, Esq.

Hen. John P. Kennedy, ex Secretary of the Navy, visited the Navy yard at Brooklyn yesterday, and was received with a salute of fifteen guns. We understand he leaves the city to-day.

All vessels loading guano at the islands of the Mexican republic are prohibited from shooting birds sa them, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each of-

fence. Our Minister at Mexico has caused the above regulation to be made public, for the inferon of shipmasters and others intere ted. be new suspension bridge over the Passa o rive

The new suspe above the falls, fell yesterday while being tasted. Two persons are known to have been injured, and it was feared that others had been carried down by the wreck. The bill for the sale of the main line of the public

works of Pennsylvania passed a second reading in the Senate of that State yesterday. It had previously passed the House. The maximum price is

A rumor was prevalent in New Orleans on the 27th ult. that Baker, the murderer of Bill Poole, had been captured, and was being conveyed to New York.

New Jersey Know Nothings all Right-The New Yorkers Close at Hand-Philadelphia National Council-Good Prospect.

We publish this morning an interesting spe cial report of the proceedings of the late Know Nothing State Council or Convention at Newark, New Jersey. This report shows that the Jerseymen are in good sailing order, and in the right channel for the White House. They have appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Grand National State Council of June, whose principles are in accordance with the compromises o the constitution, and consistent with the project of a great national Union platform for the grand campaign of 1856.

The good example of this Jersey movement will have its influence at the forthcoming State Council at Syracuse. The delegates from this State, one from each judicial district, omitting the fifth, have already been chosen. The Counoil at Syracuse will meet for other purposes Here, too, as in Jersey, they require some alterations of their ritual and constitution to bother the outsiders; and here, too, they find it necessary and proper to vindicate the nationality of their principles, so that their brethren in Virginia and the South generally may in season have the advantage of this new movement. The Know Nothings of New York, like those of New Jersey, repudiate the abolition principles and proceedings of the so-called American party in Massachusetts, and it is proper that their brethren of Virginia and the

South should have the fact officially proclaimed We have no doubt that the Syracuse State Council will take high national ground upon the great constitutional issues of the day; and we believe that their course will have a decisive influence in the National Council at Philadelphia. In the interval, the proceedings at Syracuse will probably go far to determine the result of the Virginia election, some three weeks hence; and that election will determine the national unity or disintegration of this new American party. If they lose Virginia they must prepare to take their chances in a sectional scrub race; ir they gain Virginia, the whole course is open to them round the entire circumference of the Union, and down the middle, from the St. Lawrence to St. Augustine.

The formidable power of this new party in this State is aptly illustrated in a letter in these columns from an Albany correspondent. The movement for a fusion between the Seward factions and the Van Buren free soil administration democrats has fairly commenced. But how they are to manage it in this city we cannot readily imagine. We understand that here the Know Nothings are with the liquor interest, against the Seward party and their Maine law, and all their corrupt traders and "villains," big and little. We believe the Van Buren Pierce democrats occu py the same ground of hostility to the Seward temperance programme. We apprehend, therefore, that the attempts at a fusion between the Pierce. Van Buren and the Seward factions upon the slavery question, will result in "confusion worse confounded" upon the liquor question.

The prospect of a reunion between the demo cratic bards and softs is equally unpromising. The softs are billing and cooing, but the hards are shy, and before they come to join hands gain they will be very apt to exa standing that this free soil Buffalo Pierce administration is to be abandoned.

With these difficult and irreconcilable divisions among their enemies, the Know Nothings, with their catalogue of over 184,000 enrolled anti-Seward, anti-soft shell, anti-administration members in the Empire State, feel pretty sure of it, from this time at least to the close of the grand campaign of '56. Under this impression they appreciate the importance of their posiion and their strength. They perceive the propriety of a powerful diversion in Virginia against the pernicious and heretical doings of the abolitionized Know Nothings of Massachuserts. Hence the call of this Syracuse State Council: and we venture to say that its proceedings will show that New York goes with Virginia and the South for a national and constitutional platform, a national party, and a national ticket, and repudiates the sectional, seditious and disunion Know Nothings of Massachusetts. The new party of this State, supported by New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the whole South, can efford to repudiate and outlaw, not only the intractable Know Nothings of Massachusetts, but of all the New England States, with

Let the Syracuse State Council bear in mind the all-important fact that everything depends upon the result in Virginia, and that the Virginia election may possibly be decided by this Syracuse Council for Flournoy or for Wise. We have little fear, however, of the result at Syracuse, or in the Old Dominion. We venture to say that it will show that New York is with Virginia, for the Union and the constitution, against free soilers, Cabinet spoilsmen and disunionists, and that Virginia is the key to the next Presidency with New York. We are verging close upon a definite solution.

THE SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY-A CONTRE-TEMPS.—We have received several communications noticing a difficulty which occurred at the late festival of the Saint George's Society in this city, between the President of that institotion and the British Consul at Philadelphia One of these we publish. Personally we know nothing of these characters or their affairs, but we are informed on several hands that the course of the President has given a great deal of dissatisfaction to the Society generally. If such is the case, it would be better to turn bim out and appoint some other person in his place.

THE OYSTER HOUSE CRITICS STOPPED OFF .-What has become of the oyster house critics of the Courrier and Tribune? The splendid success of the "Trovatore," at the Academy, has apparently paralyzed them. Recently, we observed that a law had been passed declaring oysters to be unhealthy during the spring and summer months. Has this anything to do with the silence of the oyster house critice? It looks ominous.

POLITICAL PARSONS .- The native American movement, which is sweeping all over the country, had its origin in the imprudence of a clergyman, who, ten or eleven years ago, deserted his pulpit and his cathedral to go to a political meeting and address a general aulience in the interest of a violent political party. The clergyman happened to be a Roman Catholic; an Archbishop, in fact. History teeming with instances of interference by Roman Catholic priests in political affairs, the country took the alarm, and the native Americans swept the city and carried several elections in the country. After a lapse of over ten years, they are once more in the field against the old abuse.

But this time it is not only Reman Catholic Archbishops was seem to require the besom. Far before Archbishop Hughes in intolerance, in intermed ling curiosity, in clerical arrogance, stand several ministers of various Proestant denominations. This time it is the Rev. Henry W. Beecher, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. Mr. Chapin who leave their churches and their pulpits to enter the political arena and pronounce divine anathemas upon their fellow citizens who think differently from them. Of course they plead morality and religion as their excuse. Churchmen have always done so, from the days when Popes laid kingdoms under an interdict in order to secure the thorough cultivation of the truth. It is even probable they believed they were right, just as Dr. Tyng and Mr. Chapin believe at this day; and that when thinking men objected to their arrogance, their cruelty, their intolerance. they regarded their critics in the same light as these reverend gentlemen regard the opposers of the Prohibitory law.

The clergy can have no sort of influence on the result of the liquor war. They cannot hasten prohibition one hour: if they could, there would have been no need of a law. But they can damage themselves, and that to any extent that can be imagined. The age is not fanatically inclined. Too many men are quite ready, on the smallest provocation, to cut themselves adrift from priests and churches, and to trust to their own reason, either openly, or under the shield of some convenient sect or new light, and guided only by the Bible and the fathers. We warn the Protestant clergy of the danger of bringing their cloth into contempt. We were not prepared to look for much common sense or worldly wisdom from the present Episcopalian Bishop; but the conduct of his clergy contrasts very favorably at this conjuncture with that of the other Protestant sects. It is pleasant to see that some clergymen have sense enough to restrain themselves, when a very natural impulse may urge them to strike a blow for what seems to be the cause of morality; and still pleasanter to hope that, when the present agitation has subsided, and the names of Beecher, Tyng and Chapin must in some degree be coupled with those of Burleigh, Captain Rynders, and the Solon Robinson Hot Corn school of orators, at least one sect of gospel ministers will not have forfeited public esteem.

DISRUPTION OF THE TEMPERANCE PARTY .-The temperance party has gone to pieces. Nothing is so often heard as abuse of them and their principles. Many who formerly stood by them and voted for Clark and Raymond are now strong on the other side. As a party they have shrunk to a shadow, the merest shadow of their former strength. Old Tammany is more hostile than ever, even to ostracism of temperance candidates. The Know Nothings have agreed to have nothing to do with them, to repudiate their nominations and oppose their candidates. On all sides, men eschew them as though their friendship was fatal.

The reason is very simple. A prohibitory law in prospect, and the same law in force are very different things. Under the influence of the indignation created by the prevalence of crime, and the apparent incapacity of the authorities to check it, people were ready fancied they were ready-to try any experiment which promised relief. They had patched and repatched the city charter, but made it worse each time instead of better. So when the country wiseacres proposed prohibition, a majority of the people of New York agreed to give it a trial. Straightway a law is passed of most intolerable stringency. A law, remarkable, if for any one thing more than any other, for its clumsiness, is enacted to pronounce the sale, and of course by implication the drinking of liquor a moral and legal offence to be punished by fine and imprisonment. This law

now impends over the city. But in the meantime, a great change has taken place. A new and efficient Mayor has been elected, and most of the more necessary laws are faithfully carried out. Gentlemen do not carry revolvers in their pockets or knives in their belts. Men are not knocked down in Broadway and robbed. These changes, all of which have been effected since the passage of the liquor law, have operated a revolution in the popular mind. They have led people to discover-what they ought to have known be fore—that the grave evils which they sought to cure by a sumptuary law can really be met by a reorganization of the existing government and a choice of proper men to fill posts of authority; and, as a natural consequence, people ceasing to regard a prohibitory law as in any way necessary, it has come to be viewed as an

ur mitigated nuisance. There is another reason for the decline of the temperance excitement. At the last election a good number of Know Nothings voted with the temperance men. Many of the candidates strove-and with some success-to be on all sides of all questions, and polled Know Nothing votes as freely as temperance ones. They wil not do this again. It is the design of the Know Nothings to suppress rum drinking in their own way : to discourage it by their personal exam ple and precept, and to make all their nomina tions through the Councils so as to avoid the drunkenness and rowdyism inseparable from primary meetings; but not to legislate or consent to legislation on the subject of liquor-There can be no doubt but they will carry out these views at the next election, and that the teetotallers will find themselves in a minority. Indeed, on the whole, it is safe to say that the temperance excitement in this State has passed its apogee already, and has nothing before it but its decline.

THE BRIGGS INVESTIGATION .- It is with feelings of unalloyed satisfaction that we record from day to day the unparalleled labors of the Briggs Committee. True, the information elicited is less than might be wished, as latterly the witnesses have declined answering questions; and Alderman Briggs' soliloquies are less instructive than some it has been our fortune to peruse, especially as they are in an interrogative form. But it is pleasant to see that the city has an Alderman with zeal enough to pursue an investigation of this nature when all the world is laughing at him, and the witnesses beard him day after day.

The all important point of Matsell's birthplace has not, we regret to say, been yet determined. Alderman Briggs should have taken our advice and sent for the midwife who officiated on the interesting occasion; she is the only competent witness. It is however useful to know that our worthy Chief of Police was in early youth given to the pleasing pastime of bellyguttering; that he used, in gallant moments, to hold a rope for little girls to jump over; and that when hard pressed, he would feed cocks and hens for a female friend. We gain also from the affidavits produced on the occasion some useful information respecting our neighbors the English: such for instance as that they say B for M, Banchester for Manchester, Batsell for Matsell. This quite explains the exclamation of the lovesick youth in the old novel to-"the glorious bood;" a mispronunciation hitherto attributed to the effect of a cold in his head, which converted moon into "bood;" the fact being that he was only an Englishman. It is much to be hoped that Alderman Briggs will continue his investigation for many days to come. Barnum's is well enough; but a live ass of this sort, exhibited gratis, every day, to all who choose to go, and learning new capers constantly, cannot be too highly prized.

REVIVAL OF THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS .-Among other revivals which have lately taken place in trade here, none is more remarkable or more gratifying than the increased prosperity of the newspaper business. We give annexed a statement of the receipts of the HERALD for advertising during the past month, as compared with those for the same time last year :-

AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR ADVERTISING DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1854 AND 1855.

dding 1854. Week ending

\$3,514 78 April 7...

3 215 89 14 Week ending April 8..... 4,214 73 4,239 54 4,180 29 \$13,781 95 \$10,450 69 30..... 580 45 Total......\$14,362 40 Total......\$17,909 70

ncrease for 1855...... \$3,547 30 We have reason to believe that these facts are only samples of the revivals going on in other branches of business. The daily circulation of this journal was never so great as it is now, numbering more than any other daily journal in Europe or America. The best evidence of this fact is given in the amount paid for white paper, which is about eleven thousand dollars per week. It is more than was ever paid by any newspaper establishment on this side of the Atlantic; we believe that it has never been surpassed by the London Times.

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic SANDY HOOK, May 3, 11 o'clock, P. M. has not yet been signalled off this point. The weather

is clear, with a light breeze from the South. The New Hampshire Know Nothings and the

Slavery Question.
Concord, N. H., May 3, 1855.
The American party of this State have, in State council, adopted resolutions protesting against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and against the Nebraska bill and Fugitive Slave law, and pledging the party to resist Philadelphia Municipal Election.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1855. The official majority of Morton, the American can didate for Treasurer, is 420. Hill, the American candidate, is elected Co

Municipal Election at Indianapolis. CINCINNATI, May 2, 1855.

sioner by 197 majority

the Know Nothing city ticket was defeated by two hun dred majority; but that party, nevertheless, elected a majority of the Councilmen.

From Connecticut.

ELECTION OF A KNOW NOTHING GOVERNOR-HIS IN AUGURAL MESSAGE — OPPOSITION TO

NEBRASKA ACT .

HARTFORD, Conn., May 3, 1856.

The Legislature of this State this morning elected Wm. T. Minor, American, for Governor for the ensuing year. The vote was as follows:-Minor, 177; Ingham (dem.), 70. The message of the Governor was delivered this after-

ncon. He recommends that the proposed amendment to the constitution extending the right of suffrage to colored persons and requiring persons to be able to read and write before being admitted as electors, be allowed to go to the people. He recommends an appropriation in aid of the State Agricultural Society; says the income to go to the people. He recommends an appropriation in aid of the State Agricultural Society; says the income of the school fund the past year has been \$129,108—making a dividend of \$1 25 for each scholar, and thinks it is the duty of the Legislature to encourage education in every possible way, and is in favor of giving maritorious school districts a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. He says he should regard the repeal or modification of the Prohibitory Liquor law as detrimental to the best interests of the State, observing that the effect of the law has been such as to recommend it to general favor, and that by it crime has been lessened, poverty and misery alleviated, and the happiness of many a freside restored. The balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year is stated at \$30,000. Appropriations for the deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic, and for the State Reform School are recommended. He favors such a remodelling of the judiciary system as will facilitate the settlement of causes. He says that the banking institutions of the State are in a sound and healthy condition; that the military will compare favorably with that of sister States. He considers that in the recent election that the people reliterated their emphatic condemnation of the act organizing the Territories of Nebrasks and Kansas. He enters largely into the consideration of the pernicious influence arising from the extent and character of the foreign immigration. After alluding to the large and increasing number now annually coming among us, the Governor says:—This large mass of allens, some of them timotured with the social infidelity of continental Entrope, very many of them blind tollowers of an ecclesiastical despotism, a large majority of them without correct ideas of the duties appertaining to citizens of a republican government, and by early prejudices totally unfit to learn them, differing in language, national customs and feelings, and scattered over all the country, still with tenacity holding on to and observing those cust of the school fund the past year has been \$129,108

We have had to day one of the finest parades ever Acquittal of Powell, the Post Office Clerk.

BALTIMORE, May 3, 1855. Powell, who was charged with stealing money from jetters passing through his hands in the Post Office, was acquitted to-day, the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the box.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law Down East. Boston, May 3, 1855.

The Mayors of several cities in Maine have issue proclamations directing the rigid enforcement of the Liquor law. The Mayor of Lawrence, Mass., has made

News from Nova Scotla GREAT DISTRESS AMONG THE PEOPLE—PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

BOSTON, May 3, 1855. Late Halifax papers state that the most frightful di tress exists along the coast between Miramichi and Shippagan. The Arcadian French are suffering direful ons, and have no seed whatever to plant or so

The Nova Scotis Parliament has been dissolved by on of the Governor, and a new election called

Navigation on the Lakes and Ca

A letter dated Oswego, May 2, says the amount of abor to be performed on the capal will, in the opinion of the writer of the letter, delay the introduction of water into the causal, and mills and elevators on the east Four miles from Cswego the canal is navigable.

SCHENECTADY, May 3, 1855. The best Murry, first of the season from New York, passed through here to day, with a load of merchandise

BUFFALO, May 3, 1855. The ice has driven up the lake considerably. The steamer Globe went out this morning, and three sail vessels. It is believed they will all get through without

difficulty. Propeller Mary Stuart, the first boat of the season. has just arrived from Detroit. She was three days in MILWAURIE, May 3, 1855.

The propeller Forest City arrived here last night, being the first boat from the lower lake. DETROIT, May 3, 1855. Bark Badger State, from Milwaukie, passed down the

river yesterday. She is the first sail vessel that has passed through the straits this season.

Masonic Election in Maine,

PORTLAND, Me., May 3, 1855.

The annual elections of the Grand Chapter of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of this State, took place in this city to-day. The attendance was very full. A Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters is also or

New Postmaster at New Orleans. WASHINGTON, May 3, 1855. Arthur S. Nevitt has been appointed Postmaster at

New Orleans, vice R. W. Adams, declined

Large Cargo of Cotton. BALTIMORE, May 3, 1855.

The ship Frank Pierce had cleared from Cha-Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton valued at two hundred and eight thousand dollars.

Trouble in the Detroit Fire Department. DETROIT, May 3, 1855. At the review of the Fire Department yesterday, about one-half of the companies disbanded, in consequence of an ordinance prohibiting the running of engines on the

sidewalks of paved streets. A large public meeting was held in the evening. Destruction of Steam Saw Mills by Fire. COLUMBIA (Pa.), May 8, 1855.

COLUMBIA (Pa.), May 3, 1855.

The steam saw mills belonging to Messrs. Small & Sons, in Wrightsville, were destroyed by fire this

Fall of the Suspension Bridge. PATERSON, May 3, 1855. The new bridge recently erected over the Passaic river, above the falls, fell this morning at the time the test of twenty tons was applied. There were about thirty perone on the structure at the time it gave way, the most of whom were precipitated into the water. Two persons were somewhat injured. This is the second su-

sons among the wreck, as some are yet missing. Workmen are busily engaged in clearing away. Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

bridge that has been put over the river, within a year at this point. It is feared that there are yet some per-

SAVANNAH, May 1, 1855.
The steamer Knoxville has arrived here, after a passage of 58 hours from New York, with all on board

Markets.
PHILADELPHIA SPOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1855.

The rates for money are without change. Stocks are dull—Reading, 43; Morris Canal, 14; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43%; Pennsylvania State fives, 87.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET. BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 3, 1855.

At our cattle market to-day 150 head of beef cattle were offered, and all sold at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$6.75 on the boof, equal to eleven and thirteen net.

NEW ORMANS, May 1, 1855.

Our cotton market is firm. The sales to day add up 5,500 bales. Freights.—Cotton, to Havre, ½c. Sterling exchange is dull, and rates are tending downwards. Fair sugar is selling at 5½c. a 5½c. Flour is \$11 per bbl. Western yellow corn, \$1.05 a \$1.07; white, \$1.20. Mess pork, \$10.75 per bbl. Lard, 9½c. ner b.

ess pork, \$16 75 per bbl. Lard, 9%c. per ib.

ett has become the lessee of the Metropolitan theatre. and will open it for the performance of comedy, vaude, The manager, who has not acted here for several years, should give us his "Fat Jack" in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." We hear that Mr. Charles Walcot, Mrs. Ver non, Signora Soto, M'lle Ducy-Barre and M'lle Zoe, are already engaged by Mr. Hackett.

Personal Intelligence. Ex-President Fillmore, Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Hon Francis Granger, and Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the city, attended the opera at the Academy of Music on

Captain Hollins, of the United States Navv. the same gentle man who managed to create such an excitement lately, whilst commander of the Cyane, is stopping at

Mme. Anna De La Grange, the new prima donna to appear at Niblo's on Monday evening next, is at the

ARBIVALS,
At the St. Nichoias Hotel—Col. D. S. Wilson, Delaware,
W. H. Hooper, Utah; Joseph W. Fabens, Central America;
A. HcClure, Albany; D. S. Bosten and lady, Va. At the Astor House—Judge Nelson, Coopertown; Judge Vanderbilt, New York; Doctors Crosby and March, Wash-ington; H. R. Sherman, Poughkoepsic; M. Meylert, Laporte. At the Prescott House—H. Pathier and lady, NewOrleans; George P. Bell and lady, Cuba; E. G. Reed, St. Louis; Miss Churchill, Cuba; C. Ritchter, Havana. At the St. Dennis Hotel-Mr. Durege and lady, New Orleans; Dr. Miller, Washington; Jose Gumocio; A De Rueda, Albany; Mrs. Delvali, Bavana.

leans; Dr. Miller, Washington; Jose Gumocio; A De Rueda, Albany; Mrs. Delvali, Havana.

From New Orleans and Havana, in the steamship Black Warriox—W G Howell, Mrs and Miss Legay, O P Jackson, lady, three children and servant; Wm Johnson, M H Tothice and Isdy, Mrs C Tottenham, Miss M C Bogart, Mrs C J Hende, Miss M Huntingdon, two sisters and child; Mr G A Robertson, Mad Allain, two children and servant; C J Trontegr, Mrs D Robertson and daughter, C H Thompson, W A Gasket, Iady and daughter; J H Biggs, A B James, three children and servant; Robt Patten, R Henry and wife, J Leatall, wife and son; A Diss and brother, L Kaineny, Thos W Emmerson, Miss Churchill, S S Whitney, Thos Ellis, Pable Yynasa, Mr Clark, Mrs Pritchard, M H Nichols, Mr Goddard and wife, H H Richardson, B E Anna, J V Osma, wife, two sons and servant; Dr C G Barney, Mr, Gurtt, Mmn D Berault, Mr Dver, Mrs Castro and daughter, J Behrena, C W Jaime, Mad Compommon, Dn H de Olsbanists, Juan Casegas, Gaspar, Carriera, Mr Newhall, Wm G Steveus, A Robenson and wife, Fraco Morens, Dr G C Burns, Jess Pynaga, del Vaile and family, Mrs A Judd and child, E Druge, wife and servant; F S Schlessinger, Mrs Capt Rossell, Guiras Carabaca, F Dominquez, Mrs Fairchid, J F Figorva, R Gamile, J Bruderman, Miss Hawley and two children, Mr Bell and Isdy, John C Marsh, Enrique Verne, lady and two servants; Miss Bororny, Fred Borg, Mr Ewing and wife, A Heine.

From Norfolk, in the steamship Jamestown—M Pike,

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From Norfolk, in the steamship Jamestown—M Pike,
From Norfolk, in the steamship Jamestown—M Pike,
Westly, W. R. Wyatt, T. Tudor, E. M. Greenway, G.
Edmond, C. R. Parsons, J. G. Bondar, Mr. Bell, O. G. Sherman,
N. Manning, W. E. Webber, Jano Brown, Thomas Lewis, Jano
Green, G. Bowling, W. Fitzgerald, T. Scott, W. H. Davis, C.
Bies, J. Donnelly, J. Hergeman, E. Edwards, S. Taylor, Jano
Davidson, B. Moore, H. Herst, T. Saul, C. Murphy, Mary Mullen, M. Nowell, D. Smith, Mrs. B. D. White and 3 children, Miss
Mary L. James, J. L. Wade and lady, Mrs. Dr. Whitaker, Miss
Mary L. James, J. L. Wade and lady, Mrs. Dr. Whitaker, Miss
Mary L. James, J. L. Wade and lady, Mrs. Dr. Whitaker, Miss
Mary L. James, J. L. Wade and Robert and Schildren, Miss
Mary L. James, J. L. Wade and Robert and Schildren, Miss
Mary L. James, J. L. Wade, J. H. P. Misson, E. S. Tallisferro
and lady, Mrs. Mowry, Miss M. B. Cook, Mrs. Ecwards, T. Sallivan and lady, P. C. Shaw, lady and 2 children, Mrs. W. M. T.
Harrison and 2 children. J. McCay, Misjor J. W. P. Lewis and
lady, Mrs. Young and child, Mrs. Masswell, W. H. Shibey, A. B.
Palmer, James Smith, C. A. Turner, J. B. Vigvet, Thos Tyrer—
and 43 in the steerage.

American Geographical Society This association held a meeting last evening, Presi

dent Hawes in the chair. A paper on the Geography of the Ancients was read by Mr. Eugene Lawrence. It was a well written essay, combining a great mass of interesting facts. The rise and progress of geographical research facts. The rise and progress of geographical research was traced, commencing with the rather vague ideas of Homer, and coming down to the more accurate researches of Herodotus, Prolemy and other ancient geographers. The paper closed with a review of the ethnology of the ancient world, and made a quotation to prove that Ethiopians were highly respected in those days. The paper was distinguished by much learning and clearness. A vote of thanks was tendered to the author.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to accertain what action, if any, this society should take on the departure of the Kane expedition:—Messra, Grinnell, Russell, Pierrepout, Poor and Bradford. The society them adjeurned. HE MARTHA WASHINGTON CASE—ARREST OF ONE OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS—COWNIDING AFFAIR AT THE METROPOLILAN HOTEL—CRARGES OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS—PALSE PROFESCHES
— BUAGLARY—GRAND LARGENY, AND PASSING
WORTHLESS BILLS.

Benjamin W. Kimball was arrested yesterday at his place of business, No. 1124 Grand street, on a bench warrant, issued by Judge Stuart, charged, with others, on an indictment found by the last Guand Jury, with having, on the 8th of January, 1862, obtained the signature of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, in this city, to a written instrument, and thereby in this city, to a written instrument, and thereby ob-taining the sum of \$5,400. The accused is charged with being engaged in the Martha Washington conspiracy case, along with a number of others, who will be brought to this city from Cincinnati and elsewhere, on charge of defrauding the Atlantic Mutual Insurance cmpany of the above sum. The accused was brought before Judge Roosevelt, of the Supreme Court, on a writ-of (habcas corpus, obtained by his counsel. Here an ap-plication to discharge the prisoner was made, but the Court denied the motion. Kimball then entered into hall for his appearance before the Court of General

bail for his appearance before the Court of General Sessions, when calced upon for trial. Mr. William Marah, of 2½ Maiden lane, became his bondsman in the sum of \$2,100.

Yesterday morning the guests of the Metropolitam Hotel were thrown into a great state of excitement in consequence of a little affair of honor that took place in the reception room, between Charles S. Cooper, late Lieutenant in the New York Volunteers, and Mr. John Mears, proprietor of a psunt factory, but at present boarding at the Metropolitan, in which the latter received rather a severé cowhiding at the hands, as it is alleged, of the former. The difficulty, it seems, originated about the payment of a draft that Cooper had upon Mears, when, as the former says, he was grosely insulted, and determined on the instant to punish the offender. Accordingly, a cowbide was purchased at the expense of twelve and a bail cents, and the same applied to the back and shoulders of Mr. Mears. Offiger Dwyer, of the Fourteeath ward police, was called upon to quell the disturbance, when the assainant was arrested and conveyed before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court, where he was held to call in the sim of \$300 to answer the charge of assault and battery. Ball having been procured in the person of Mr. Murray, of 110 Greenwich street, Mr. Cooper was liberated from custody. Mr. Mears was not badly injured.

James Brady, propristor of a junk shop located in Seventh avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, was yesterday taken into custody by officer Conner, of the Twenty-first ward police, charged with having received a quantity of stolensgoods with a guilty knowledge. The complaint made seganst Brady states that in the month of April last, a boy named Thomas McDermott, now in the city prison, entered the house of James E. Health, No. 60 West Twenty-sixth street, and stole from the premises a lot of faucets, gas fixtures and other articles, valued in all at \$50, and that he proceeded to the store of Fracy, where he disposed of the prop

tled for the property purchased from Mr. Bent. Justice Davison held the accused to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer.

John Wegan and Frederick Oghwedner, two Germans, were arrested on We nesday night, charged with having burglariously entered the grocery store of Boulamis F. Raynor, of 6:2 Eighth avenue, and stealing therefrom \$1 25 in small change. The proprietor of the store, in passing by the premises after it had been closed for the night, discovered a light in the premises, and on sureing, the handle of the door, in order to see if it was open, found the place suddenly in darkness. Hastily getting the assistance of officers Fitzelmmons and White, of the Twenty-second ward, the store and the adjoining premises were searched, when the accused were found stowed away in snug corners. The prisoners were brongh thefore Justice Connolly, who committed them for trial. Sergeant Lefferts, of the reserve corps, arrested a respectable looking young man, named Rufus Minor, clerk in a down town store, on a charge of stealing \$250 from his employers. The greater portion of the sto len money, was recovered by the officer. The accused was taken before Justice Connolly, who committed thin for examination.

William Smith was caught by the police of the Fourth

william Smith was caught by the police of the Fourth ward, endeavoring to outain as entrance into several of the boarders' rooms at the tevern of John H. Hitchcock, No. 80 Chatham street Officer Demung brought the accused before Justice Councily, at the Lower Police Court, where he was committed for examination, on charge of attempt to commit grand larceny.

Robert Vererger, and Emily his wife, were taken into-custody on Wednesday night, charged with having

passed a tiree doll? but on the west thingly bass, or Connecticut, a worthless institution, to the proprietors of the store No. 11 Warren street. The accused were taken before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, who discharged them from custody, there being no legal vidence against them, showing any criminal intent or

vidence against them, showing any criminal intent on their part.

To Jakes Cordon Bennett, Esq.:

A report appeared in the Heraldon the 17th of March-law on the 17th of March-law of the case, I wish to correct two errors without the 17th of March-law of the case, I wish to correct two errors without the 17th of March-law of the case, I wish to correct two errors without the 17th of March-law of the case, I wish to correct two errors without the 17th of March-law on the 17th of March-law of March-law on the 17th of March-law on the 17th of March-law on 17th on 17th of Marc

NEW YORK, May 3, 1855.

City Intelligence.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE -A meeting of this ommittee was held last night, at their rooms, No. 663-Broadway, next door to Stuyvesant Institute. The at-tendance was quite large. H. F. Clark, Esq., occupied the chair, and Mr. John Y. Savage acted as Se The main business of the evening was the appointing a committee of twenty two, consisting of one from each ward, who should report to the General Committee upon the propriety of calling a mass meeting for the expression of opinion in opposition to the Maine law. After some further business of a general nature, the neeting adjourned.

CORRECT TIME FOR NEW YORK .- Some time since a re-

solution passed the Common Council authorizing the faculty of the New York University to give a correct statement of the time to all the public closes of the city, and to the different tire alarm bells, and the Chief's statement of the time to all the public clocks of the city, and to the different fire alarm bells, and the Chief's office in the Park. The faculty of that institution have recently taken action on the subject; and, on instituting an inquiry, have found that it will be necessary to build a tower to their building on Washington Parade Ground, to accommodate the apparatus for taking observations, and afford room for a series of converging telegraphic wires to the alarm hells, clocks, railway depots, and such other places as it may be deemed necessary to give the correct time. An appeal is shortly to be made to the public for funds to ouild the tower and buy the apparatus, which wil, no doubt, be generously responded to by our wealthy citizens. At present there is no timepiece in the city that can be absolutely relied upon as a guide and standar' for all the others. The City Hall clock has done remarkably well lately, though its variations from correct time in years apast have given it a questionable reputation. One gentleman, writing to an evening paper states that it has varied only about twelve seconds per month for some time, past. This is very well; but can it be relied on as a standard of time for the future? It is a very important consideration to have been protested in banks, business engagements rendered null and void, and the traveiling public put to great inconvenience, because a cashier's or an engineer's time had been inaccurate. This is especially true of the numerous railway trains that start from this city, and to whom the difference of a few minutes is of the utmost importance in enabling them to keep their engagements with the public by observing their time table. To one of the professors of the New York University belongs the credit of being the first to take a portrait by the daguerrean process, the inventor being successful only with inanimate objects; to another professor of that institution our country ow-s the electric telegraph, as in use among us, and should the faculty succeed in giving t

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AND REMORSE.—A Frenchman, named John Morcier, was, on the complaint of his wife, committed to Blackwell's Island yesterday by Justice committed to Blackwell's Island yesterday by Justice Davison, as a vagrant. On being conveyed to the Tombs, preparatory to being sent to the island, he was so borrified at his situation that he swallowed a large doze of laudanum, with the intention no doubt of putting an end to his existence. Dr. Covil, of the City Prison, on being informed of the occurrence, immediately prescribed the proper antidotes, which had the effect of restoring the unfortunate man. As soon as consciousness returned Moreier begged the doctor to do sall in his power to save him, as he was very sorry for what he had done, and was not yet tired of his existence. Dr. Covil, after a few hours' hard work, succeeded effectually in saving the life of the foolish man, who seems quite altered since his escaps from death, and promises to be a better husband in future.

The May Term of THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE MAY TERM OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. The Recorder and City Judge will each hold the Court of General Sessions during the May term. In order that the prisons may be cleared of the large number of prithe prisons may be cleared of the large number of prisoners they now contain, it was also agreed to hold two sessions during each day. The Recorder will preside on the bench during the day, while Judge Staart will occupy the bench from 3 o'clock in the Afternoon until 9 o'clock at night. Thus double the ordinary amount of business will be disposed of during the coming term.

Firm in Mamer Lang.—Vesterday morning at about 6 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the third story of the premises No 13 Maiden lane, occupied by Oliver and Miller, manufacturing jaw-liers; before the fire was extinguished it burnt a hole through the floor. The origin of the fire is said to have been caused by some ashes left